

URBAN DISTRICT  
OF  
HEMSWORTH

---

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR


**1964**



HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1964/65.

Crs. D. Atkinson, 16, Burntwood Bank, Hemsworth.  
(now residing at 93, Ferrybridge Road, Castleford).  
W.M. Burke, 9, Newall Crescent, Fitzwilliam.  
C. Chapman, 1, Burntwood Bank, Hemsworth.  
L. Chapman, 110, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth.  
J.P. Donelan, 2, Waterfield Road, Kinsley.  
J. Fisher, 64, Chantry Croft, Kinsley.  
E. Hettleton, J.P., 32, Station Road, Hemsworth.  
(now residing at 4, Pulleyn Drive, York).  
P.J. Newton, School House, First Avenue, Fitzwilliam.  
K. Nobes, 12, Westcroft, Road, Hemsworth.  
A. Richards, 6, Bronte Grove, Hemsworth.  
J.F. Starling, 47, Grove Lane, Hemsworth.  
C. Thompson, 1, Central Avenue, Fitzwilliam.  
E. Wheeler, 1, Grove Place, Hemsworth.  
A. Wicks, 21, Nor Wood Road, Hemsworth.



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To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the health and health services of your district for the year 1964.

The vital statistics as they relate to the Hemsworth Urban District are in the first part of the report and are presented in a form similar to previous years. The report on the personal health services administered by me on behalf of the West Riding County Council is for the area of the Hemsworth Urban and Rural Districts which together form the health division.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives a detailed account of the work of his department and the two reports are complementary to each other.

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid year was 14,550, a reduction of 70 on the previous year.

The number of inhabited houses at the year end was 4516 an increase of 275 on the previous year.

There were 285 live births during the year, 26 fewer than in 1963, while the stillbirths increased by 4 to total 13.

There were no maternal deaths.

Infant deaths numbered 7, two more than the previous year and of this total 2 occurred in the first 24 hours.

There were 200 deaths during the year, an increase of 18, and vascular lesions showed an increase of 12 compared with 1963.

Notified infectious diseases numbered 105 which was 17 more than the year before, and there were 133 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the year end.

The popularity of the Infant Welfare Clinics continued and once again an increased number of children made an increased number of attendances. There can be little doubt of the value of the services provided. I would like to record my appreciation of the valuable assistance given by the ladies of the clinic voluntary committees and to thank them on behalf of the staff.

A fall in attendance at the Ante-natal Clinics was to be expected as more general practitioners established their own ante-natal sessions and this decline will continue in future years. It follows from the recommendations of the Cranbrook Committee that ante-natal care should be the responsibility of the general practitioner/obstetrician.

There would seem to be a place for the continuance of the relaxation clinics with their unhurried instruction and preparation for labour and their useful health educational function.

The Domestic Help Service once again increased to meet the demand which is apparently never ending and by the year end 116 part-time staff were employed to meet the equivalent of 46 full time Domestic Helps.

The Chiropody Service has expanded and has been of great benefit to 1,728 pensioners who received treatment. They accounted for almost the total of recipients there being only 22 others who were physically handicapped and who received treatment.

Good relationships with the Hospital Service and with the general practitioners has continued throughout the year. Good liaison has enabled such problems as have arisen to be dealt with speedily and amicably.

I wish to thank all members of my staff for the work they have done during the year and my colleagues for their co-operation. I wish also to record my appreciation of the support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and their sustained interest in the work of the Health Department.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J.S. WALTERS,  
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area of the District	4163 acres.
Rateable Value (at 31.12.64)	£242,606.
Product of 1d Rate (at 31.12.64)	£964.
Registrar General's estimate of population (mid 1964)	14,550.
Number of inhabited house (at 31.12.64)	4,516.

Vital Statistics.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	133	129	262
Illegitimate	7	16	23
	<u>140</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>285</u>

Percentage of illegitimate live births 8.1%

LIVE BIRTH RATE.

Crude 19.6 per 1000 estimated population.  
Adjusted 18.4 per 1000 estimated population.

<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	1	-	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>

STILLBIRTH RATE 43.6 per 1000 total live and stillbirths.

TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS.

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
148	150	298

INFANT DEATHS (total under 1 year of age).

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

INFANT DEATHS (under 4 weeks of age).

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
2	-	2

INFANT DEATHS (under 1 week of age).

<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
2	-	2

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (under 1 year of age) 24.6 per 1000 total live births  
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (under 4 weeks) 7.0 per 1000 total live births.  
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (under 1 week) 7.0 per 1000 total live births

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (infants under  
1 week and stillbirths combined)

50.3 per 1000 live and still births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Nil.

DEATHS (all age groups)

Male.

Female.

Total.

80

120

200

DEATH RATE.

Crude 13.7 per 1000 estimated population.

Adjusted 14.2 per 1000 estimated population.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

BIRTH RATE.

1964.

1963.

1962.

1961.

1960.

Urban District (adjusted)

18.4

20.0

18.2

20.0

18.8

West Riding

18.7

18.3

17.8

17.4

17.1

England and Wales

18.4

18.2

18.0

17.4

17.1

STILL BIRTH RATE.

Urban District

43.6

28.1

27.4

22.1

20.1

West Riding

17.6

18.7

18.5

20.2

22.4

England and Wales

16.3

17.3

18.1

18.7

19.7

DEATH RATE.

Urban District (adjusted)

14.2

12.8

8.4

10.1

12.5

West Riding

12.8

13.3

12.0

13.4

12.6

England and Wales

11.3

12.2

11.9

12.0

11.5

INFANT MORTALITY.

Urban District

24.6

16.1

28.2

22.6

37.5

West Riding

22.2

23.0

23.3

24.6

22.5

England and Wales

20.0

20.9

21.4

21.4

21.7



The principal causes of death are set out in the following table:-

Cause.	Male	Female.	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3	6
" Lung bronchus	2	-	2
" Breast	-	4	4
" other sites	5	7	12
Leukaemia, Alonkaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	2	3	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	42	60
Coronary disease, angina	16	14	30
Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
Other heart disease	5	10	15
Other circulatory disease	4	7	11
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	3	7	10
Bronchitis	6	6	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	12	16
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	1	-	1
Homicide	1	-	1
TOTALS	80	120	200

18 more deaths occurred than in 1963. There were 12 more deaths resulting from vascular lesions than in the previous year. The other causes of death show no marked change from previous years.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

Details of the 7 infant deaths are as follows:-

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Sex.</u>	<u>Cause of Death.</u>
1. 3 hours.	Male.	Prematurity.
2. 22 hours	Male.	Birth injury.
3. 1 month	Male	Broncho-pneumonia.
4. 2 months	Male	Birth injury.
5. 3 months.	Male.	Broncho-pneumonia.
6. 3 months	Female.	Broncho-pneumonia.
7. 8 months	Female.	Broncho pneumonia.

Of the 7 infant deaths 4 resulted from infection and must be considered to have been avoidable.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

TABLE 1.

Diseases notified in Townships.

Township	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis Respiratory	Tuberculosis Non-Respiratory	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
Fitzwilliam	2	5	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	13
Hemsworth	3	1	56	2	3	-	4	5	2	1	77
Kinsley	3	3	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
Totals	8	9	65	2	8	1	4	5	2	1	105

TABLE 2.

Cases notified Month by Month.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	2	-	8
Whooping Cough	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Measles	1	-	-	-	1	-	19	9	7	7	7	14	65
Dysentery	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	6	4	4	4	5	2	24	11	7	11	12	15	105

Table 3.

Cases Classified into Age Groups.

Disease	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and over	Age unknown	Totals
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Whooping Cough	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Measles	3	19	24	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	5
Tuberculosis Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	5	21	30	27	1	6	4	3	3	3	2	105

Notifications of infectious diseases increased by 17. There were no significant changes in the incidence of these diseases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No. of cases on Register	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	Male	Female.	Male	Female	
No. of cases on Register at the commencement of the year.	67	46	10	10	135
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	2	3	-	2	7
No. of cases restored to the Register	-	1	-	-	1
No. of cases added otherwise than by notification.	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases removed from Register through:-					
(a) death	3	-	-	-	3
(b) Recovered	-	1	2	-	3
(c) Removed from district	4	-	-	-	4
Total remaining on the Register	62	51	8	12	133

There were 7 new notifications compared with 5 in 1963 and the number on the register at the end of the year was fewer by 2.





COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

HEALTH DIVISION No.23.

HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

HEMSWORTH RURAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER 1964.

by

J.S. WALTERS, M.C., M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.



DIVISIONAL STAFF AT 31.12.64.

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer.

John S. Walters, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers and School Medical Officers.

Edith E. Cromb, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Senior).

Josephine Hayes, M.B., Ch.B.

C.H. Merry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Clinic Medical Officers (part-time).

P. Crann, M.B., Ch.B.

J.S. Laurie, M.B., Ch.B.

J.W. McRobert, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

D. Vining, M.B., Ch.B.

School Dental Officers.

Mr. G.H. Bulcock, L.D.S.,

Mr. G.B. Reid, L.D.S.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board - Visiting and Consultant Staff.

R.W.L. Calderwood, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J.W. Jordan, M.D., M.R.C.P.

J.D. Pickup, M.D., Ch.B., D.C.H.

K.K. Prasher, M.B., B.S., D.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

Chest Physician.

Paediatrician.

Ophthalmologist.

Divisional Nursing Officer.

Miss J. Crossfield.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

Miss S. Abbott.

Mrs. N. Cookson.

Miss M. Kennington.

Mrs. D. Lindsey.

Miss E.T. Marren.

Miss D. Marsh.

Miss N. Miskell.

Mrs. M. Newton.

Miss A. Parrott.

Mrs. B. Thorpe.

Miss F.M. Vamplew.

Assistant Health Visitors.

Mrs. D. Clark.

Mrs. E. Plant.

Mrs. J.A. Wilson.

Midwives.

Miss S. Blanchard.

Mrs. R.A. Burkes.

Mrs. V. Crawford.

Mrs. D. Harman.

Mrs. B. Hesketh.

Miss M.L. Heyward.

Mrs. L. Jenkins.

Mrs. A.W. Jones.

Miss F. King.

Mrs. B. Lawrence.

Mrs. E.E. Megson.

Mrs. M.V. Porter.

Mrs. W. Robinson.

Home Nurses.

Mrs. G. Bristow.

Mrs. A.I. Coop.

Mrs. J.O. Garratt.

Mrs. M. Giles.

Mrs. F.B. Houghton.

Mrs. G.A. King.

Mrs. J. Kitchen.

Mrs. M.C. Kitching.

Mrs. E.R. Leake.

Mrs. F.J. Makinson.

Mrs. J. Megson.

Mrs. V. Sherwood.

Mrs. H. Tallett.

Mrs. M. Watson.

Mental Health.

Mental Welfare Officers.

-

Miss P.A. Goulding.  
Mr. P. Noden.  
Mr. G.V. Byett.

Hemsworth Training Centre.

-

Mr. L. Dyer (Supervisor).  
Miss D. Casey.  
Miss I. Evans.  
Miss S. Marsh.  
Mrs A. Miller.  
Mrs. L. Wharfe.  
Mr. L.I. Wright.

Speech Therapist.

-

Mrs. A.L. Claxton-Smith.

Chiropodists.

-

Mr. A.A. Aldam.  
Mr. N. Eyre.  
Mr. J.L. Sullivan.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. G. Ellis - Senior Clerk.  
Mr. C. Miles - Deputy Senior Clerk.  
Mr. G. Cooper.  
Mrs. P.M. Blair.  
Mrs. I. Hinchliffe (part-time)  
Mrs. E.M. Liptrot.  
Mrs. G.A. Shelton.  
Mrs. W. Theaker.  
Mrs. J.B. Tulley.  
Mrs. W.C. Venton (part-time).  
Mrs. M.M. Williams.

116 part-time domestic helps.



CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AND NURSING SERVICES.

(a) Child Welfare Clinics.

The 11 child welfare clinics continue to provide a useful and popular service. The number of children who attended during the year increased by 75 compared with 1963 and the total number of attendances was greater by 2350.

At each session a doctor and health visitor are present to give advice on infant health and feeding problems and to give the various protective inoculations necessary for the preservation of good health.

At most of the clinics a conscientious band of ladies of the clinic voluntary committee attend and undertake many useful duties and are deserving of our thanks.

Details of the clinics and brief statistics are given below:-

<u>Address of Centre.</u>	<u>Day of Opening.</u>	<u>No. of children attended during the year.</u>	<u>Total attendances.</u>
Ackworth C.W.C., Mission Rooms, Ackworth.	Wednesday afternoon, (fortnightly). Thursday afternoon Toddlers (fortnightly)	208	1658
Fitzwilliam C.W.C., Church Hall, Fitzwilliam.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	333	1855
Great Houghton C.W.C., Methodist Church, Great Houghton.	Tuesday afternoon (fortnightly)	83	559
Grimethorpe C.W.C., The Clinic, Cemetery Road, Grimethorpe.	Wednesday afternoon (weekly)	335	1833
Hemsworth C.W.C., The Clinic, Highfield Road, Hemsworth.	Wednesday afternoon (weekly)	402	3946
Ryhill C.W.C., Church Hall, Cemetery Road, RYHILL.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	232	2165
Shafton C.W.C., Methodist Church, Shafton.	Thursday afternoon (fortnightly)	78	623
South Elmsall C.W.C., The Clinic, Westfield Lane, South Elmsall.	Monday (all day) Thursday afternoon 4th in each month Toddlers.	273	2798
South Hiendley C.W.C., Methodist Chapel, South Hiendley.	Wednesday afternoon (fortnightly)	64	442
South Kirkby C.W.C., The Clinic, Lydgate, South Kirkby.	Monday afternoon (weekly)	423	2923
Upton C.W.C., Welfare Hall, Upton.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	159	1423
TOTALS		2590	20225

(b) Ante-natal Clinics.

The gradual implementation of County Council policy arising out of the recommendations of the Cranbrook report on midwifery services has been reflected in the attendance figures for the year. There were 178 fewer expectant mothers attending the local authority clinics with a consequent reduction in relaxation session attendances. The decline will continue over the next few years until the local authority clinics are replaced entirely by general medical practitioner ante-natal care.

Brief statistics of ante-natal clinics are given:-

<u>Clinic.</u>	<u>Day of opening.</u>	Total number of women who attended <u>during 1964.</u>	<u>Total attendances.</u>	
			<u>Drs. Sessions.</u>	<u>Relaxation Sessions.</u>
Ackworth ANC, Mission Rooms, Wakefield Road, Ackworth.	Tuesday afternoon (fortnightly)	142	524	-
Fitzwilliam ANC, Church Hall, Fitzwilliam.	Thursday afternoon (weekly)	109	684	208
Grimethorpe ANC, The Clinic, Cemetery Road, Grimethorpe.	Tuesday morning (weekly)	243	1336	204
Hemsworth ANC, The Clinic, Highfield Road, Hemsworth.	Wednesday morning (weekly)	79	313	323
Ryhill ANC, Church Hall, Cemetery Road, RYHILL.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	106	766	172
South Elmsall ANC, The Clinic, Westfield Lane, South Elmsall.	Wednesday afternoon (weekly)	40	391	108
South Kirkby ANC, The Clinic, Lydgate, South Kirkby.	Tuesday afternoon (weekly)	94	559	181
TOTALS		813	4573	1196

(c) Health Visiting.

Although the primary objectives of maintaining health and happiness in the family unit remain unaltered the health visiting staff have many varied and often surprising duties to perform. Increasingly the problems of the older citizens require their attention and this is shown in the summary of visits.

Health education in the form of group discussion among mothers, talks to senior pupils in schools and less obviously in routine domiciliary visiting is an increasingly important part of the work.

The summary of visits and attendances are given below:-

Total visits to:-	Children born in 1964	6373.
	Children born in 1963	5090.
	Children born in 1959-62	5796.
	Tuberculosis households	353
	Aged (over 65) excluding home help visits	2383
	Visits to home help cases	7316
	Other visits	304
	Problem families	436
	Clinic sessions.	2046.

(d) Midwifery.

The number of domiciliary confinements was fewer by 55 than in 1963 due in part to an improvement in availability of maternity hospital beds. The number of cases discharged from hospital before the tenth day and attended by the domiciliary midwives increased by 105.

Of the 1316 births notified in the Division 549 were delivered by domiciliary midwives employed by the County Council, and in addition they attended 626 cases discharged from hospital before the 10th day.

Illegitimate Children.

69 cases were specially dealt with during the year. There were 49 single women for many of whom a 3 month stay in a moral welfare home was arranged and the County Council accepted financial responsibility for their maintenance.

<u>Age group of mothers.</u>		<u>Care of Baby.</u>	
Under 15	1	Adopted	10
15 - 19 years	28	Baby fostered	1
20 - 24 years	20	To care of grandparents	2
25 - 29 years	10	Kept by mother	53
30 - 39 years	7	Baby died	2
40 and over	3	Action not finally settled	1
<hr/> 69		<hr/> 69	

Premature Infants. 109 babies weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth were notified in the division in 1964. 9 sets of twins were included in the figure. Details are as follows:-

<u>Place of birth.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Stillborn.</u>	<u>Alive.</u>	<u>Died within</u>			<u>Survived over 4 weeks.</u>
				<u>24 hrs.</u>	<u>1 week.</u>	<u>4 weeks.</u>	
Home	18	2	16	-	-	-	16
Hospital	91	14	77	9	3	1	64
<hr/>							
	109	16	93	9	3	1	80



e. Home Nursing.

There were only minor variations in the records of the home nursing service compared with 1963. The total number of visits increased by 2118 and though the number of long care cases was fewer/40 these cases required 739 more visits. by

Brief statistics are given below:-

	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Visits.</u>
Total	1489	44,088
Patients aged 65 and over included above	531	25,696.
Patients who received more than 24 visits	341	31,826.

OTHER LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) Domestic Helps.

The Division is allocated the equivalent of 42 full time home helps each week, but the demand for the service continued to increase and it was again necessary to draw from the reserve county pool and during the year the equivalent of 46.2 full time staff had been continuously employed.

At the end of the year 116 part-time workers were employed in the service.

The number and type of cases helped are as follows:-

<u>Type.</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>Total hours employed.</u>
Aged 65 and over	679	90921.
Under 65 years		
(a) Chronic sick and T.B.	64	6235
(b) Maternity	14	550
(c) Others	34	3171
	791	100,877.

(b) Chiropody. Statistics are given below:-

<u>Agency Services.</u>	<u>At surgery. or clinic.</u>	<u>At home.</u>	<u>Type of cases.</u>	
			<u>Pensioners.</u>	<u>Physically Hand.</u>
(Hemsworth and District Old Peoples Welfare Association)				
Total patients treated.	549	287	827	9
Total treatments given	2029	972		



Direct Service.

Service arranged at West Riding Clinics.	At surgery or clinics.	At home.	Type of cases	
			Pensioners.	Physically Hand.
Total patients treated.	625	289	901	13
Total treatments given	1932	1047		

The increased provision of direct service both at West Riding Clinics and in the patients home more than compensates for reduction in services through the Old Peoples Welfare Association.

(c) Loan of nursing equipment.

Considerable stocks of nursing equipment ranging from bedding to wheel chairs are held by home nurses and at the Health Department for the issue on loan to patients being nursed at home. In all 45 different items are stocked and many more can be obtained from central supplies at short notice.

Some 612 loans were made during the year.

(d) Ambulance Service.

All ambulance calls in the Division are dealt with by the South Kirkby Depot - the service being under the direct control of the County Ambulance Officer who has kindly supplied the following information relating to the South Kirkby Depot.

Outpatients	24,492.
Admissions	3,460.
Discharges	2,198.
Transfers	755
Accident patients	613
Total patients	31,518
Stretcher cases	4,050
Sitting cases	27,468.
Mileage travelled	262,291.

Staff Details.

Station Officer	1
Driver/Attendants	32
Telephonists	1
Vehicles	10

(e) Mental Health Service.

The development of community care of the mentally disordered reported in previous years continued, 114 mentally ill and 8 subnormal patients were referred for care.

The Mental Welfare Officers made arrangements for the admission of 142 patients to hospital for the mentally ill.

The number of patients under care at 31.12.64. were as follows:-

	Mentally Ill		Psychopath		Subnormal		Severely Subnormal		<u>TOTALS.</u>
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16.	Over 16.	
Attending Training Centre.	-	-	-	-	18	18	15	13	64
Receiving home visits (not included above)	-	239	-	-	8	49	7	13	316
	-	239	-	-	26	67	22	26	380

(f)

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).

In no instance was action required under this Section of the Act in either the Rural or Urban Districts during 1964.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(a) Smallpox vaccination.

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during 1964 was as follows:-

<u>Age groups.</u>	<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>1 - 2 years.</u>	<u>2 - 4 years.</u>	<u>5 - 14 years.</u>	<u>15 years and over.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary vaccination	58	42	23	6	22	151
Re-vaccination	-	-	3	5	23	31

(b) Vaccination against poliomyelitis.

The number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis during 1964 was as follows:-

<u>Oral vaccinae.</u>	<u>Primary vaccinations.</u>
<u>Born in years.</u>	<u>No. of persons vaccinated during the year 1964 who completed 3 oral vaccinations.</u>
1964	115
1963	574
1962	146
1961	66
1943-60	213
1933-42	68
Others	32
	<hr/> 1214 <hr/>

No. of persons given a fourth booster oral vaccination during the year	331
--	-----

Total No. of persons now protected 3 injections or 3 oral since vaccination commenced.	25,433	Of this number 5234 have had either a fourth injection or a fourth oral vaccination.
--	--------	--

(c) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

(1) Contact scheme.

All contacts of known cases of tuberculosis are sought and offered Skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination if necessary. This arranged by the Chest Physician acting on behalf of the County Council.

All those negative to skin test are offered vaccination.

<u>No. skin tested.</u>	<u>No. negative.</u>	<u>No. vaccinated.</u>
176	57	55

Also 5 babies vaccinated but not skin tested.

Details of those vaccinated were as follows:-

<u>Under 1 year.</u>	<u>1 - 5 years.</u>	<u>5 - 15 years.</u>	<u>Over 15 years.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
14	25	10	11	60

(ii) Schoolchildren.

Skin testing for B.C.G. Vaccination is offered to all schoolchildren in or about their 13th year. Details of the work carried out during 1964 are as follows:-

No. offered tuberculous testing and vaccination if necessary	1006
No. of acceptances	802
Percentage of acceptance	79.7%
Number actually tested	742
Result of test positive	63
negative	646
not ascertained	33
Total	742
percentage positive	8.9%
number vaccinated	646

(d) Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during 1964.

	<u>Children born in years.</u>							
	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1955-59.</u>	<u>1950-54</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.	377	436	56	19	15	208	61	1172
Total no. of children given booster injections.					22	496	73	591

The following table gives the total number of children within the division under the age of 15 years who have been protected against diphtheria.

<u>Age at 31.12.64.</u>	<u>Under 1 year 1964.</u>	<u>1 - 4 years 1960 - 1963.</u>	<u>5 - 9 years 1955 - 1959.</u>	<u>10 - 14 years 1950 - 1954</u>	<u>Total Under 15 years.</u>
1960 - 1964	377	3023	3110	2691	9201
1959 or earlier	-	-	1028	1804	2832



(e) Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during 1964.

<u>Age at final injection.</u>	<u>No. of children who completed a full course.</u>
Under 6 months	382
6 months to one year	389
1 - 2 years	92
2 - 3 years	25
3 - 4 years	10
	<hr/>
	898
	<hr/>

Whooping Cough is only given to children up to the age of 4 years but the following table gives the number of children protected since the scheme began.

<u>Born in years.</u>					
<u>Age at 31.12.64.</u>	<u>Under 1 year 1964.</u>	<u>1 - 4 yrs 1963-1960.</u>	<u>5 - 9 yrs. 1959-1955.</u>	<u>10 - 14 yrs 1954 - 50.</u>	<u>Total Under 15 years.</u>
	377	3018	3231	1318	7944

(f) Tetanus Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year.

	<u>Children born in years.</u>							
	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1959-55.</u>	<u>1954-50.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Primary Course	377	436	56	19	15	316	133	1352
Booster injections					20	373	-	393

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections.

During the year 4579 children were examined at school. 868 were found to require treatment, 329 being for defective vision.

(b) Handicapped Pupils.

22 children were ascertained as requiring special educational treatment, that is education which is beyond the resources of the ordinary school. Details of recommendations are as follows:-

- 14 to Special Schools for Educationally Sub-normal Children.
- 1 to Special School for Delicate Children.
- 3 to Special Schools for Physically Handicapped Children.
- 2 to Special Schools for Maladjusted Children.
- 2 to Special Schools for the Deaf.

(c) Consultant Clinics.

Specialist Eye, Orthopaedic and Paediatric Clinics are held at the Hemsworth Clinic by arrangement with the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and details are as follows:-

Eye Clinics.

<u>No. of children who attended</u> <u>during 1964.</u>	<u>No. of pupils for whom</u> <u>glasses were prescribed.</u>
--	--

821

443.

<u>No. of clinics held during</u> <u>the year.</u>
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42.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

<u>No. sessions held during 1964.</u>	<u>No. of children who attended.</u>
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

10

78

<u>No. of children referred from the clinic</u> <u>for operative treatment as short stay cases.</u>	
--	--

2

At weekly Remedial Exercise Sessions 28 children made 386 attendances.

Paediatric Clinic.

<u>No. sessions held during 1964.</u>	<u>No. of children who attended.</u>
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

10

35

<u>Total attendances.</u>
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61.

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(d) Speech Therapy.

Our part-time speech therapist held 162 sessions during the year treating 78 children. 21 children were discharged, 5 speech normal, 6 speech improved, 6 for non-co-operation or unsuitable for treatment, 1 left district, 2 transferred to special schools and 1 taken into Care.

(e) Special Medical Examinations.

In addition to the normal school and clinic work, the Divisional Medical Staff also carried out 32 examinations of entrants to Training Colleges and 2 examinations under the Employment of Children Regulations.

(f) Minor Ailment Clinics.

These are held at clinics and schools throughout the division and during the year 314 pupils were treated by health visitors.

(g) Infestation with Vermin.

The health visitors carried out cleanliness inspections in each school at least once per term during 1964. 17,860 examinations were carried out and 277 children were found to be infested. These children were cleansed by the health visitors.

(h) Audiometry.

During the year 591 children were tested by Assistant County Medical Officer and Health Visitors. Of these 35 children were either referred to a Consultant E.N.T. Surgeon or to the Doncaster Audiology Clinic for further investigation.



HEMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1964.

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Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your approval my 15th Annual Report in which I review the work of my Department and the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year 1964

Your district comprises the townships of Hemsworth, Kinsley and Fitzwilliam and extends over 4,163 acres. There was an estimated mid-year population of 14,550.

The main local Industry is Coal Mining, with a majority of the male working population employed at one or other of several Collieries in the South Yorkshire Coalfield; only one Colliery, that at Fitzwilliam, is within the district. Two factories at Hemsworth and two at Fitzwilliam offered only limited employment to local women and girls, many of whom were obliged to travel daily to places of work outside the district.

This report takes note of large scale works undertaken in 1964 towards improving water supplies and sewage systems for the district and makes reference to the improvement of a number of pre-war houses at Fitzwilliam owned by the N.C.B. It also records quite remarkable new housing activities; 310 new dwellings were built either by the Council or by private developers during 1964; the tenancies of some of the new Council houses were taken by incoming miners from redundant Scottish Coalfields

As in past years, meat inspection duties were long and exacting and were often required outside normal office hours and at weekends. I am indebted to Mr. Wheeler, my Assistant, who has shared the duties of meat inspection overtime work, and who has recorded much of the factual information shown in this report.

The report is divided into four main Sections as follows:-

1. Housing and General Sanitary Administration.
2. Food Administration Inspection.
3. Air Pollution.
4. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

#### SECTION I

##### 1. HOUSING AND GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

(a)	<u>No. of houses within the Urban District</u>	<u>Estimated Mid-Year Population</u>	<u>Average Nos. of Persons per House</u>
1964 .. .. .	4516	14,550	3.2
1938 .. .. .	3022	12,790	4.2
1921(formation of U.D.C.)	2089	11,305	5.4

##### (b) New Housing

###### (i) Constructed or Under Construction

166 houses and bungalows were built by the Council during 1964:-

Highfield Estate (for incoming miners) .. ..	122	3 bedroom houses
Highfield Estate (for incoming miners) .. ..	12	2 bedroom bungalows
Moortop Drive, Hemsworth .. ..	20	2 bedroom bungalows
Fitzwilliam Street, Kinsley .. ..	12	2 bedroom bungalows
<u>166</u>		

An important and interesting addition to the Council's housing accommodation was the completion of a block of 23 aged persons flatlets at Hemsworth, together with a 3 bedroom flat for a Warden for these premises.

120 houses were built for owner-occupation, almost all were sited on the Lowfield Road Estate at Hemsworth.

In addition, the West Riding County Council had almost completed accommodation for a number of aged and infirm persons at Bullenshaw, Hemsworth, by the end of the year.

(ii) Future new Housing Construction

Housing Estates at Hemsworth owned by the Council and by private developers were incomplete at the end of the year, and construction of a number of houses and bungalows continued into 1965.

The Council was committed to the replacement of aluminium bungalows on the Highfields Estate at Hemsworth and was also giving consideration to the provision of flatlets for aged persons at Kinsley.

(c) Unfit Dwellings Incapable of Repair

5 year and 15 year programmes for the clearance of unfit dwellings were prepared in 1955. 161 dwellings listed for clearance had been either demolished or closed at the end of 1964.

Unfortunately, progress on this work has been slower than one would have wished, and only 11 houses were demolished in 1964. Progress is limited to accommodation available for re-housing purposes; as the Council's new housing programme for 1964 was directed to the provision of accommodation for incoming miners, and to the replacement of aluminium bungalows, alternative accommodation could only be made available from the existing numbers of Council houses.

Many of the old properties listed are falling into a poor state of repair.

At the end of the year it was estimated that some 253 houses within the district would require to be represented as unfit for human habitation within the next 15 years. 155 houses were considered to require early attention and they are listed as follows:-

<u>KINSLEY</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
3/7 and 10/16 Ford Street .. .. .	7
15/39 Bond Street .. .. .	13
47/65 New Street .. .. .	10
1/15 and 2/8 King Street .. .. .	12
2/58 Wakefield Road (New Row) .. .. .	29
1/22 Outgang Terrace . .. .	<u>22</u>
	<u>23</u>

<u>HEMSWORTH</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
19/20 Little Hemsworth .. .. .	2
Baylee Street (to complete) .. .. .	17
1/23 York Street .. .. .	12
6 Union Street .. .. .	1
2/8 and 1/5 Lilley Street .. .. .	7
1/9 North View .. .. .	<u>5</u>
40/48 Highfield Road .. .. .	5
2/8 High Street .. .. .	4
7 Market Street .. .. .	1
24/34 Kirkby Road .. .. .	6
29 Market Street .. .. .	1
43 Barnsley Road .. .. .	<u>1</u>
	<u>62</u>

The demolition and site clearance of old properties subjected to Demolition Orders created a good deal of anxiety and concern. Some owners did not undertake this work promptly and buildings were often left in an extremely dangerous condition. It was necessary to enforce demolition work and to clear the sites concerned in some instances.



(d) Houses - Repair and Maintenance

(i) Some 2,000 houses and bungalows are now owned by the Council, and the Council's direct works department, under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, undertook maintenance work. This was no small task and difficulties were experienced due to a shortage of tradesmen engaged for this purpose.

(ii) The National Coal Board owns 722 houses within the district and lets them on a weekly tenancy to miners employed at local Collieries. Maintenance of these houses, almost all of which are sited at Fitzwilliam and Kinsley, was undertaken by the staff of the National Coal Board Housing Department centred at Fitzwilliam. Few complaints were received about housing maintenance from National Coal Board tenants.

The National Coal Board Housing Department's decision to continue work to improve more of its existing houses was most commendable; application was made by the National Coal Board for grants towards the cost of providing improved facilities to houses at Railway Terrace, Fitzwilliam, during the year.

(iii) Some 800 houses within the district are let on a weekly rental by a large number of individual owners; much of this property is terrace type construction and lacks facilities of indoor sanitation, hot water supply, washhand basin, bath etc., but otherwise is of sound construction. The need for its modernisation is realised but owners generally have not volunteered improvements, no doubt due to the financial costs involved. It is significant that when a terrace house is bought for owner-occupation it is usually improved to the "Standard Grant" level and up to half the cost of the improvement claimed from the Council by the new owner-occupier concerned.

During 1964 only 68 "Standard Grant" applications were made and almost all were applications from owner-occupiers of houses. However, new legislation was introduced in 1964 to enforce the improvement of dwellings and this legislation will offer considerable scope for work within your district in the next few years.

(e) Housing Statistics - Year 1964

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964 WERE INCLUDED IN  
THE ANNUAL RETURN TO THE COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1. No. of dwellinghouses in district .. .. . 4516

2. No. of houses included in above:-

(a) Back-to-back .. .. . None  
(b) Single back .. .. . None

3. Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere.

No. of houses included in Representations made during the year:-

(a) in Clearance Areas .. .. . Nil  
(b) individual unfit houses .. 43

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
<u>In Clearance Areas</u>		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
(2) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957.	11	3	1

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(3) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957.	13	22	7



C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(4) After informal action by Local Authority	24	Nil
(5) After formal notice under -		
(a) Public Health Acts	2	9
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957.	Nil	Nil
4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings	(a) Clearance areas, etc. - 10 (b) Overcrowding - Nil	
5. <u>Rent Act, 1957</u>		
(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted .. .. .		Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority .. . . .		Nil
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled . . .		Nil

6. Overcrowding

It was reported that:-

"Little serious overcrowding exists within the district  
The Council has allocated Council houses for many years  
by means of a "Points" Scheme and has not deviated from  
this method since its inception. Where overcrowding  
occurs in Council houses as families increase, tenants  
are asked to take up the tenancy of larger Council  
houses"

7. Grants for Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	<u>Formal</u> <u>applications</u> <u>received</u> <u>during year</u>	<u>Applications</u> <u>approved</u> <u>during year</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>dwellings</u> <u>completed</u> <u>during year</u>
(a) Improvements	68	68	141

8. Details of Advances for the purpose of  
Acquiring or Constructing Houses

- Nil

(f) Moveable Dwellings

This heading covers the Caravan dweller. Stringent sanitary conditions are laid down for sites for Caravans and sites also require the approval of the Planning Authority.

There were no licensed sites within your district but a field at Kinsley Green, Ackworth, isolated from other domestic properties, was used from time to time throughout the year by Caravan dwellers. Unfortunately, this type of Caravan dweller tends to disregard normal hygiene requirements and accordingly efforts were directed throughout the year to clearing this site. I was pleased to hear that it was shortly to be put to agricultural use by its new owner.

(g) Male Lodging House

There has been a registered Male Lodging House at Union Street, Hemsworth, for many years. The two-storey premises are privately owned and are managed by a resident married couple. The demand for accommodation has steadily fallen in recent years, and, while all 37 beds were occupied in 1950, 15 only were regularly occupied in 1964. Most of the lodgers have lived at these premises for many years.

One wonders how long the premises will continue in use in view of the declining demand for accommodation.

Inspections were made from time to time throughout the year; the Management renewed equipment when asked to do so and kept the premises in a reasonable state of cleanliness.

## 2. NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

A wide variety of complaints of nuisances were investigated. No serious nuisance prejudicial to health existed within your district during the year and legal proceedings were not necessary to abate any nuisance found.

## 3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

(a) The following table shows the position at the end of 1964. Figures for 1963 are shown for comparison.

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
No. of houses within the district .. .. .	4516	4241
No. of houses drained to sewers .. .. .	4461	4188
No. of pail or tub closets .. .. .	4	4
No. of privies with covered middens or covered ashpits .. .. .	3	3
No. of houses drained to cesspools .. .. .	34	35
No. of houses drained to small sewage disposal plants .. .. .	14	11

### (b) Privy Closets

Those in use at Royd Moor, Kinsley Green and Kinsley Farm served properties far removed from the limits of existing sewers.

### (c) Cesspools and Small Sewage Disposal Plants

48 houses and bungalows were drained either to cesspools or to small sewage disposal plants, and all were dwellings sited beyond the present limits of the Council's existing sewers. A number of these houses are sited in the Station Road and Royd Moor areas of Hemsworth, and will be sewered in the next two or three years as part of the Council's intended sewerage schemes for Hemsworth and Kinsley.

Cesspools were emptied by the Council's mechanical cesspool emptier and the contents disposed of on to disused tipping land at Rotherham Road, Hemsworth, and not into the Council's sewers. This method of disposal is not satisfactory.

Small sewage disposal plants should not require regular attention, but where complaints were received about their inefficient working, the Council's machine was used to place the disposal plant in a satisfactory working condition.

The cost of emptying cesspools for the financial year ending 31st March, 1965, was £1,400 8s. 2d.

### (d) Drainage - General Position

Sewage Works at Hemsworth and Kinsley continued to be overloaded. However, major works of reconstruction at the Hemsworth Grove Lane Works continued during 1964; when these works are completed they should ensure that the drainage of the district is entirely satisfactory.

It is also proposed to close down the Kinsley Sewage Works and to sewer the Kinsley area and parts of the Fitzwilliam area directly to the new and much enlarged Hemsworth Works. Representations were made by the Council to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in this respect, and plans and specifications were prepared for the laying of sewers from Kinsley to Hemsworth. The Council also had in mind the sewerage of Hemsworth Station Road and Royd Moor Areas. This is all a vast programme of work but it is most necessary and will, no doubt, be carried out in the next few years.

Two other small areas of the district were under discussion for sewerage; one concerned a number of properties at Fitzwilliam Lane Ends draining to a small but inefficient sewage disposal plant, and the other the sewerage of Holgate Hospital to the recently constructed ejector station at Robin Lane, Hemsworth.



(e) Public Conveniences

Unfortunately conveniences at Hemsworth, Kinsley and Fitzwilliam were often damaged and misused during the year and were a constant source of concern

The Council was also concerned about the need for public conveniences at Cross Hills, Hemsworth now a busy centre of bus, car and pedestrian traffic. In recent years inspections have been made of potential sites, and discussions have been held with the owners concerned without success. However, in 1964, the Council agreed with owners of land fronting Cross Hills for the provision of a suitable site for this purpose; the site was not in the possession of the Council at the end of the year.

In recent reports I have drawn attention to the need for suitable sanitary accommodation at vehicle lay-byes on Pontefract Road. This is not to meet an isolated local demand, and a Government directive concerning public conveniences for lay-byes generally will probably be necessary especially in view of the ever increasing motor traffic

4. WATER SUPPLY

A water supply to the area was provided and distributed by the Barnsley Corporation Water Board on which the Council was represented during the year.

All 4,516 houses within the district enjoyed a piped water supply.

Efforts in recent years have been directed towards improving the supply to the district and during 1964 work began on the laying of a 12" main from Ringstone Hill Reservoir at Brierley to the junction of Westfield Road with Wakefield Road at Hemsworth. It is estimated that this project will cost £48,000. The supply at Kinsley and Fitzwilliam, once a source of complaint in the higher reaches was satisfactory throughout the year

Routine bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water were undertaken by the Barnsley Corporation Water Board. However, two samples were submitted by my department to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield for bacteriological examination during June and were found to be satisfactory. The Water Board advised that there was a natural fluoride content of .10 p.p.m. in the water supply and that there was no addition to this content by artificial means.

The demand for water for both domestic and industrial purposes appears to be insatiable. The Barnsley Corporation Water Board, together with Sheffield, Leeds and other large Authorities has pursued a policy calculated to deal with foreseeable demands for water. A new reservoir with a capacity of five million gallons, and part of the River Derwent Scheme, was nearing completion at Ringstone Hill, Brierley; a further reservoir was contemplated and land was being acquired for this purpose.

5. RATS AND MICE CONTROL

(a) Some properties and premises e.g., refuse tips, sewage works, allotments and warehouses are potential sources of rat and mice infestations. In past years heavy infestations were commonplace particularly at refuse tips and allotments. the use of "warfarin" poison and the adoption of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food methods of control in recent years have undoubtedly decimated the rodent population. As far as I am aware a large scale infestation has not been found within the district for many years

A man is employed on this work undertaking inspections of all likely sources of infestation from time to time. Where considered necessary, "warfarin" baits are laid. Only 10 properties were found to require treatment during the year and all concerned minor infestations.

The problem now is to deal satisfactorily with the odd rat or mouse reported "seen" in any particular property or vicinity

(b) Sewer Control

The sewers of the district were not a source of rat infestation during 1964; test baits laid at sewer manholes which in past years showed infestation, were found to be untouched. However sewer manholes adjacent to known surface infestations were baited as a matter of routine.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Pests Division now seriously thinks in terms of rat-free areas, and it would appear that such areas could now be achieved with a co-ordinated effort on the part of occupiers of premises, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Local Authorities. Local Authorities are, of course, indebted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Pests Division which undertakes a considerable amount of work in this field, and the results of its scientific approach to the rodent control problem are always readily available on request.

(d) Barnsley and District "Workable Area Committee No. 5"

The Council continued its representation on this Committee. Meetings were held at Barnsley when representatives of South Yorkshire Local Authorities, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food discussed rodent control and other pest control matters.

6 FACTORIES

Certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1961, as they relate to factory premises are administered by my department. The Act requires particulars on administration work, and the following information was relevant under this heading for the year 1964.

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities (i.e., factories with no mechanical power)	10	19	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (sanitary accommodation i.e. factories with mechanical power)	29	48	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	2	2	-
Total	41	69	9	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness	5	5	-	1	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-



Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

### Part VIII of the Act

#### Home Work (Sections 133 and 134)

There were no outworkers employed within the district during the year. (Broadly this is a reference to persons who undertake certain classes of factory work at home).

Most of the factory premises have been in use for many years and satisfactory standards in connection with sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, temperature and ventilation have all been achieved in past years. However, inspections are made from time to time to ascertain that the standard is maintained, and where conditions are found that require attention, the respective managements are asked to carry out any necessary works with the minimum delay.

The four Factories employing relatively large numbers of staff were associated with the "mending and burling" industry, and with the supply of protectors for the boot and shoe industry, and none of them presented any problems associated with the Act during 1964.

The Factories Inspectorate centred at Wakefield were responsible for the provisions of the Act relating to the safety, comfort and welfare of the factory employees.

#### 7. OFFICES AND SHOPS ADMINISTRATION

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into operation during the year. This is an Act making provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises. All occupiers of offices and shops employing persons in excess of 21 hours weekly were required to register their premises. 98 premises had been registered at the end of the year and all required to be visited to ensure that they did, in fact, require registration with the local authority, as a number of offices are brought within the scope of the Factories Inspectorate e.g., Government Buildings, Local Authority premises and Offices associated with Factory premises.

This Act requires among its main provisions that offices and shops shall achieve a satisfactory standard with regard to the provision of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, heating, lighting, ventilation of premises and that satisfactory safety measures are taken in the use of machinery in use of these premises.

194 inspections of shops and offices were made during the year. It was found by inspection that many premises required a good deal of attention, particularly with regard to the provision of satisfactory heating arrangements for periods of cold weather.

The Act also makes provision for the notification of accidents at offices and shops; this information is intended to give an overall picture of the types and incidence of accidents in offices and shops throughout the country and to lead to a reduction in such accidents.

Shop employees will welcome the introduction of these new provisions and no doubt a good employer will also welcome this Act.

The following information was submitted to the Deputy Superintendent of Factories at the end of the year:-

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises (1)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (2)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (3)
Offices	22	11
Retail shops	66	49
Wholesale shops, warehouses	3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	7	1
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil
Total	98	64

TABLE B - Number of Visits of all kinds by  
Inspectors to Registered premises

194

TABLE C - Analysis of Persons Employed in  
Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	87
Retail shops	175
Wholesale departments, warehouses	15
Catering establishments open to the public	54
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	331
Total Males	121
Total Females	210

No exemptions were made with regard to excluding any shop or office premises within the district from the provisions of the Act relating to space, temperature, sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year to enforce any requirements of this Act.

#### 8. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Investigations were made during the year on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health into case histories of certain notifiable diseases (e.g., scarlet fever and dysentery) as they were notified by local Practitioners.

#### 9 PETROLEUM STORAGE

14 premises storing "petroleum spirit" as defined by the Petroleum Acts and Regulations were licensed by the Council. An appropriate fee was charged proportionate to the quantity of "petroleum spirit" stored. This work was undertaken by my Department.

It was considered advisable to maintain a close liaison with the appropriate County Fire Service Department with regard to fire prevention precautions to be taken at these premises; annual licences were not issued until premises had been inspected and complied with any recommendations made by a Fire Prevention Officer.



## SECTION II

### 1. FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTION

All food preparing premises, food shops and food retailing vans were subjected to regular inspections. The Food Hygiene (General Regulations) 1960 were in force to assist local authorities to ensure the establishment of clean premises and clean practices in the handling of food.

There were 4 catering establishments, 11 bakehouses, 85 food shops and a considerable number of food vans retailing within the district.

Generally the standard of food hygiene within the district was good. However, it is unfortunate there are people engaged in the food trade who fail to appreciate the need for strict cleanliness, and careless habits were observed from time to time. Hand washing, so obviously necessary, is not always practised, and in periods of warm weather flies and wasps are not always regarded by food handlers as a very real danger to health. It is suggested once again that the housewife could assist greatly in improving food hygiene standards by refusing to accept a service which she regards to be unsatisfactory.

Travelling food shops i.e., vans, were in widespread use throughout the district. All required to be registered for this purpose and were subjected to inspection from time to time throughout the year. The owner of one travelling food shop failed to maintain a satisfactory standard of food hygiene and he was required to attend a meeting of the Council to show cause why his registration should not be revoked. This action had a salutary effect and the van concerned was taken out of service and replaced by the owner concerned.

A potential source of trouble with regard to travelling food shops is the tendency to retail too wide a range of articles for sale, many of which may not even be food. However, it was felt that the standard achieved at the end of the year was reasonably satisfactory.

The whole subject of food hygiene was highlighted during the year by the serious outbreak of typhoid at Aberdeen during the summer months. Considerable welcome publicity was given to the subject of the clean handling of food and very few people must have been left unaware of the dangers associated with carelessness and lax methods in food handling.

#### (a) Meat Inspection Work

Four slaughterhouses were licensed to slaughter cattle, sheep, pigs and calves. A fairly extensive wholesale trade was carried on necessitating the need for a good deal of meat inspection work; a large proportion of the meat produced was sent out to shops in neighbouring towns.

Meat inspection work was undertaken daily as required at one or other of the four slaughterhouses; this work consists of a detailed inspection of each individual carcass and its associated organs i.e., lungs, heart, liver etc.; where evidence of disease is found, the affected meat or offal is condemned, stained with a suitable dye and is not in use for human consumption.

The incidence of disease in food animals slaughtered locally was not high, but the quality of the animal bought for slaughter was always good thereby reducing the potential incidence of disease. Parasitic conditions again were the major source of condemnation and the figures shew a considerable waste of beasts' livers by the action of the liver fluke. A high proportion of sheep lungs were noted to be infested with parasites but this again is not an unusual condition and the sheep carcasses were invariably sound. Pigs were found to be generally free from infection although tuberculosis was found on occasion.

Tuberculosis, once the scourge of cattle, was again conspicuous by its absence, and credit for this must be given to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's Attested Herd Scheme which commenced in 1951, and has been pursued vigorously ever since. Any beast now found infected at the slaughterhouse is immediately traced to its source of origin.

The following information is relevant to animals slaughtered at the four slaughterhouses during 1964:-

Location of Slaughterhouses	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
1. Market Street, Hemsworth	2642	1767	5373	3
2. King Edward Street, Hemsworth	181	302	273	-
3. Springfield Villa, Hemsworth	145	180	210	-
4. Little Hemsworth, Hemsworth	290	180	612	-
Total	3258	2429	6468	3

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals killed	2472	786	3	6468	2429
No. of animals inspected	2472	786	3	6468	2429
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	685	245	Nil	1092	303
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.67%	31.16%	-	16.88%	12.47%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	.12%	-	-	.82%
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
No. of Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	.28%	.25%	-	-	-

Among meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption during 1964 were the following:-

Cattle

19	Heads .. ..	Abscesses, Actinomyces, C. Bovis
10	Tongues .. ..	Abscesses, Actinomyces, C. Bovis
342	Livers .. ..	Cirrhosis, Abscesses, etc.
448	Part Livers .. ..	Cirrhosis (parasitic action)
263	Lungs .. ..	Parasitic, Inflammation etc.
67	Udders .. ..	Inflammation
12	Hearts .. ..	Inflammation, C. Bovis

No whole or part carcasses.



Pigs

8	Plucks	..	..	..	Tuberculosis or inflammation
303	Lungs	..	..	..	Inflammation
3	Livers	..	..	..	Inflammation
15	Heads	..	..	..	Tuberculosis and abscesses
1½ carcasses - Pyemia and Abscesses					

Sheep

1092	Lungs	..	..	..	Parasitic, Abscesses, Inflammation
39	Livers	..	..	..	Parasitic.

The total weight of meat and offals unfit for human consumption was estimated to be 6 tons 10 cwt. 37 lbs. of which .8% was due to tuberculosis.

Meat Inspection Regulations 1964

These regulations require that all carcasses passed fit for human consumption shall be stamped by the use of a suitable stamp bearing the initials of the Inspecting Officer.

A charge for meat inspection was made by the Council throughout the year, and was payable by the slaughterhouse owners at the rate of 1s. 0d., for cattle, 6d. for pigs and calves and 3d. for sheep and lambs. A total of £304 10s. 6d., was realised at the end of the year made up as follows:-

			£	s.	d.
1.	Market Street, Hemsworth	..	243	9	9
2.	King Edward Street, Hemsworth	..	20	0	3
3.	Springfield Villa, Hemsworth	..	14	7	6
4.	Little Hemsworth, Hemsworth	..	26	13	0
	Total	..	304	10	6

(b) Slaughterhouses

The four slaughterhouses were subjected to an annual inspection by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and found to be satisfactory. All were well managed and did not give rise to concern by their use.

The disposal of waste materials might well have presented a serious problem especially in periods of warm weather, but fortunately firms at Pontefract and Doncaster were in business to collect and process these materials as and when required.

(c) Milk Production and Sale

Two local farm dairies bottled milk and both were subjected to control by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. However, almost all milk retailed within the district was obtained from one or other of the large dairies which operated in neighbouring towns. It was bottled milk retailed under its relevant designation i.e., "Pasteurised", "Sterilised", "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" "Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised)".

Raw milk produced by a local tuberculin tested herd was cartoned and sold from a vending machine at Cross Hills, Hemsworth, during the year. Unfortunately, the operators of the machine had difficulties with its maintenance mainly due to malicious damage, and it was expected that the machine would have to be withdrawn for this reason.

The examination of milk for purity and content is a routine daily matter at all dairies, and at the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield, samples of milk were not submitted to avoid duplication

There were no complaints concerning the supply of milk during 1964.

(d) Ice-cream

This was a popular commodity at all seasons throughout the year. 37 shops were registered for the sale of ice-cream but a considerably proportion of sales were made by travelling vans which were also registered for this purpose. While the shop product was invariably wrapped, "loose" ice-cream was sold by travelling vans. Manufacturers of ice-cream must comply with stringent hygiene requirements at their factory premises and a clean and wholesome product is invariably produced; the sale of "loose" ice-cream from the travelling van is, unfortunately, open to contamination by careless handling, and the van salesman has the added responsibility of ensuring that he undertakes the strictest personal hygiene in this respect.

All ice-cream sold was manufactured from premises outside the area; samples of ice-cream at these premises is undertaken regularly for bacteriological and chemical analysis, and, as with milk, samples were not submitted locally to the Public Health Laboratory Service to avoid duplication.

I was advised that there was no disease within the district attributable to ice-cream in 1964.



### SECTION III

#### 1. AIR POLLUTION

(a) This is a reference to local air pollution by smoke from the burning of coal and may be divided into two sections: one concerned with air pollution by the industrial user of coal, and the other by the domestic user burning coal in the household firegrate.

##### (i) Industrial Smoke

Almost all local industrial installations have now either been given attention to reduce smoke emissions to a minimum or, as in the case of the Coke Ovens at Fitzwilliam, have now gone out of service. Only one serious source of air pollution remained for attention in 1964 and at the Works concerned, i.e., Hemsworth Brickworks, the Management was investigating the practicability of installing mechanical stokers to the kilns; it was expected that suitable stokers would be fitted in 1965.

##### (ii) Domestic Smoke

The three townships however, akin to many others within the South Yorkshire Coalfield, created a domestic smoke pollution problem. Almost every house burns coal as the principle source of heat and, while the air pollution from one house is usually of little importance, an accumulated smoke nuisance unfortunately occurs from hundred of houses built closely together; this is especially noticeable in periods of cold weather; smoke from the domestic chimney enters the air at a relatively low height, dilution is often slow and contamination of the air at ground level tends to be heavy and unpleasant.

Apart from the health hazards by the presence of smoke in the air buildings and vegetation are, of course, severely damaged by the chemical content of the contaminated air; the black stained appearance of stonework to the local Parish Church alone gives some idea of local pollution over the years

A solution to the domestic smoke problem appears to depend upon a satisfactory agreement concerning the miners' concessionary coal allowance and, perhaps also, on the knowledge that alternative solid smokeless fuels burning in correct appliances will produce a cheerful warm fire. Cheaper solid smokeless fuels would also help considerably.

It should be said that local feeling at present tends to be rather strong against discontinuing the use of coal on the domestic fire, and progress towards achieving a cleaner air is thereby all the more difficult

The Clean Air Act, 1956, is the controlling legislation and it envisages a smoke controlled country. Many local authorities facing serious industrial and domestic smoke problems have instituted smoke control areas and have already made considerable progress towards achieving clean air. The City of Sheffield may be cited as a splendid example in this respect

##### (b) Road Transport

Smoke from diesel engines gives rise to public indignation; this is a nuisance which is increasingly apparent with the use of more and more vehicles particularly heavy lorries. There are many reasons why a diesel engine emits smoke, but the two principal reasons are either failure to maintain the engine properly, or the over-fueling of the engine in order to gain extra power. In both cases the remedy is obvious.

Unfortunately existing controlling legislation is not considered adequate to deal with this matter

##### (c) The Measurement of Pollution

Standard equipment for the measurement of air pollution has been in use for many years. One form of measurement is in use at Vale Head Park, and another, a more favoured method of measurement, is in use at Adiscombe House, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth.

(i) Equipment at Vale Head Park

Monthly figures of sootfall at Vale Head Park were obtained throughout the year. Unfortunately, the sootfall at Vale Head Park is not indicative of that in the more built-up areas of the district, and the figures of pollution shown are considered to be low for the area generally.

The readings for the year and for past years were:-

<u>Sootfall readings - Vale Head Park.</u>	<u>Tons per square mile</u>
1964	122.72
1963	163.89
1962	152.81
1961	134.97

(ii) Adiscombe House, Barnsley Road, Hemsworth

Similarly, readings at Adiscombe House, Barnsley Road will tend to be lower than in many of the more built-up areas of the district. The figures shown do, however, give some indication of the way in which pollution builds up in the winter months and is at times rather heavy.

The following figures are relevant:-

Volumetric Measurement of Pollution - 1964

	<u>Smoke Results</u>				<u>Sulphur Dioxide Results</u>				
	<u>Micrograms per cu. metre</u>				<u>Micrograms per cu. metre</u>				
	<u>Daily</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u> <u>Daily</u> <u>Reading</u>	<u>No. of Days</u> <u>Exceeding</u> <u>500</u> <u>1,000</u>		<u>Daily</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u> <u>Daily</u> <u>Reading</u>	<u>No. of Days</u> <u>Exceeding</u> <u>500</u> <u>1,000</u>		<u>Smoke/SO<sub>2</sub></u> <u>Ratio</u>
Jan.	366	1063	9	1	233	556	1	-	1.57
Feb.	327	746	4	-	167	366	-	-	1.96
March	279	544	2	-	194	329	-	-	1.44
April	-	223	-	-	-	247	-	-	-
May	79	165	-	-	86	175	-	-	.92
June	86	185	-	-	81	186	-	-	1.06
July	57	141	-	-	61	113	-	-	.94
Aug.	-	167	-	-	-	157	-	-	-
Sept.	116	357	-	-	94	287	-	-	1.23
Oct.	350	1080	4	2	185	370	-	-	1.89
Nov.	269	577	5	-	158	296	-	-	1.70
Dec.	-	1018	4	1	-	843	2	-	-



## SECTION IV

### 1. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

#### (a) Collection and Storage

310 new dwellings were added to the refuse collection service, and as almost all were either detached or semi-detached dwellings with separate approaches, they added appreciably to the time spent on refuse collection. Weekly collection continued from domestic and business premises, and this service was maintained throughout the year in all weather conditions.

The composition of household refuse has changed during recent years, presenting new problems. Refuse is now much bulkier, and there is a high paper content in some form or other - cartons, boxes, packages, wrappings etc. I believe the answer to the problems presented by the handling of bulky refuse has been in the introduction of the compression type refuse collection vehicle; Two vehicles of this type have been bought in recent years and they have operated successfully. Each vehicle is designed to compress some 20 cu. yds. of refuse into the 12 cu. yd. body space of the vehicle; each vehicle is rear loaded and thereby reduces the dust nuisance in collection in addition to allowing the loading of refuse from both sides of a narrow back street.

The 2½ cu. ft. galvanised iron dustbin has been in general use for many years for the want of a better receptacle for storing refuse. One objection to its use is in its own weight of some 24 lbs; a lighter, equally sturdy dustbin would, at least, reduce the burden on the refuse collectors. Paper sacks have been introduced in recent years in many urban areas, some even in South Yorkshire areas where the weight of refuse tends to be rather heavy. The sacks are undoubtedly a hygienic means of refuse storage and certainly of refuse collection, and they will, I feel, come into extensive use in future years. 15 paper sacks were in regular use at Ashfield House, the Council's Aged Persons Flatlets, and by their use one visit only for collection was required weekly as a new paper sack was left at the time of the collection.

As the refuse collection service continued to expand by the addition of new properties, it was considered advisable to replace the old side loading refuse vehicle which had continued in service during 1964. A number of refuse vehicles were inspected towards the end of the year and it was expected that a suitable vehicle would be purchased early in 1965.

#### (b) Disposal

Disposal of all refuse was undertaken by carefully controlled tipping at a suitable Pontefract Road Site. This site has been in use for the past 5 years; it is low-lying, some 10 acres in extent, most of which is subject to flooding. The entire site will eventually be brought back into agricultural use by the owner; completed parts of the tip are already back in use and the farmer concerned has expressed his satisfaction at the results achieved.

The site is expected to provide an outlet for refuse disposal for the next 3 or 4 years. However, attention was given to future tipping sites beyond this period, and inspections were made of low-lying land at Kinsley, and also of a disused railway cutting in the Brackenhill area. The acquisition of these two sites alone should ensure the disposal of refuse by the relatively inexpensive method of controlled tipping for the next 15 to 20 years and probably for a longer period than that. The district is indeed fortunate in this respect when it is known that many local authorities have to resort to the bulk transport of refuse over many miles to suitable disposal plants or have been obliged to construct expensive disposal plants.

No nuisance arose by the disposal of refuse; the disposal site is several hundred yards away from the nearest property, but every effort is made to control the tipping of refuse and a mechanical excavator was used for levelling tipped refuse, for re-soiling completed areas of tipping and also for removing soil from land eventually to be covered with refuse.

Although a carefully controlled refuse collection and disposal service was available for the district, the dumping of some types of refuse e.g., mattresses, builders refuse, etc., unaccountably occurred at various parts of the district from time to time. The effort involved in dumping these materials must often be considerable and it is difficult to understand why the persons concerned do not either ask for this material to be removed and disposed of by the Council's vehicles, or make the necessary arrangements themselves to dispose of the materials on the Council's refuse tip. The disposal of abandoned vehicles is likely to be a problem in the future. However, it was necessary to deal with only two abandoned vehicles during the year, and a local scrap dealer dealt with these expeditiously.

### (c) Refuse Collection and Disposal Costs

The costs of refuse collection and disposal for the year ending 31st of March, 1965, are shown in comparison with those for the previous year.

	<u>1964/65</u>			<u>1963/4</u>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Wages .. .. .	7567	16	2	7210	13	4
2. Materials, Protective Clothing etc. .. .. .	392	4	5	548	7	9
3. Diesel Fuel, Petrol, Repairs, Insurance and Licences ..	1059	18	7	685	16	4
4. Use of HWY 479 (spare vehicle)	114	16	9	242	3	0
5. Use of Earth moving equipment tractor .. .. .	<u>775</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>626</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>9909</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9313</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>

The above figures make reference to protective clothing. The refuse collectors are provided with protective clothing for use in their work; the service they perform is a difficult one, especially in bad weather, and some measure of their success is that very few complaints are received from the public.

### (d) Salvage

Suitable waste paper has been salvaged from refuse since 1940. However, restrictions on the sale of waste paper to the Paper Mills continued in 1964 until they were suddenly lifted towards the end of the year. The Paper Mills then offered a better price for baled waste paper.

Existing facilities for baling and storing paper at the Southmoor Road Depot are not satisfactory, and a fire amongst bales of paper stored at the Depot on one occasion emphasized the need for alternative facilities. However, the old premises were still in use at the end of the year.

Paper is pressed into bales of approximately 1 cwt by means of an electrically operated press, and then sold in quantities of 8 to 10 tons to the Thames Board Mills, Warrington, who collect it as and when required by motor transport. An average price was £9 per ton and the refuse collectors were paid a bonus amounting to one-third of all waste paper sales during the year.

The lifting of restrictions should ensure an increase in the sales of waste paper. The costs of collection, however, do not make salvage of waste paper an economic proposition.

Sales of waste paper during 1964 and during recent years were as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Average per ton</u>			<u>Total Receipts</u>		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1964	70	13	2	8	15	0	616	7	0
1963	56	9	2	8	5	0	467	7	11
1962	74	11	0	9	0	0	670	12	4
1961	45	2	0	8	0	0	368	12	11



It is interesting to note that since the inception of baling waste paper 1176 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons have been sold, realising £8267 18s. Od.

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In conclusion may I thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and the Chairman of other Committees, for their interest and support throughout the year; I should also like to thank the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, and the indoor and outdoor staff of the Council for their friendly co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen

Your obedient servant,

C. H. SEAL

Chief Public Health Inspector.





